

# NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION INFORMATION LETTER

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Washington, D. C.

July 28, 1934

## QUARTERLY CANNED FOODS STOCK SURVEY

The stock situation for the principal canned fruits and vegetables is shown in the following figures collected from a representative group of canners and distributors by the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the majority of the seven items for which figures are obtained, supplies in both canners' and distributors' hands are substantially lower than those of a year ago. While movement out of canners' hands was smaller during the second quarter of 1934 than during the same period of 1933, holdings of distributors between April 1 and July 1, 1934, declined by a much greater amount than was the case between the same dates of last year.

Distributors' stocks of the seven items combined were on July 1, 1934, 23 per cent smaller than their stocks on July 1, 1933, whereas on April 1, 1934, they were 13 per cent larger than on the comparable date last year. During the first six months of 1934 stocks in second hands have declined from the January 1 figure, which was the largest since these surveys were inaugurated three years ago, to a figure on July 1 which represents the smallest holdings on any quarterly date during this period. Contrary to the general trend, distributors' holdings of tomatoes (exclusive of tomato products) and pears were larger on July 1, 1934, than they had been on the same date last year. Stocks of peaches were off 50 per cent on the yearly comparison.

Canners' stocks were, with the exception of peaches and pineapple, substantially lower on July 1, 1934, than on the same date in 1933. All of the seven items showed large decreases as compared with the holdings on July 1, two years ago. Movement out of canners' hands, for those products for which a comparison may be made, was smaller during the second quarter of this year than during the same period of 1933. The reduction in canners' stocks as of April 1, 1934, and the accumulation of goods by distributors during the preceding six months are among the factors, apparently, which must be taken into account when attempting to ascertain the reasons for this smaller movement.

The figures in this survey are based on reports from the same firms for July 1, 1934, April 1, 1934, and July 1, 1933. They are not total stocks for any item, but are comparative in that they represent the change in holdings based upon a cross section of the canners and of the distributors and are therefore representative of conditions in the industry and trade. Comparisons may not be made between the different products in canners' hands due to varying percentages of the total packs represented by the reporting groups. The distributor group includes so-called "second hands," that is, wholesale grocers, centrally owned and voluntary chains, etc. It does not include retail stocks.

COMPARISON OF STOCKS OF SEVEN CANNED FOODS IN HANDS OF 471 DISTRIBUTORS  
(Based on reports from the same firms for each date)

Commodity	Representative stocks		Per cent change	
	July 1 1934 Cases	April 1 1934 Cases	April 1 to July 1, 1934	April 1 to July 1, 1933*
Peas .....	679,896	1,007,434	-32	-12
Corn .....	785,575	1,221,584	-36	-4
Tomatoes .....	765,014	1,513,038	-49	-32
Green and wax beans .....	406,154	518,401	-22	-8
Peaches .....	423,080	639,983	-34	+32
Pears .....	174,181	224,997	-23	-14
Pineapple .....	433,616	602,240	-28	+30
Total .....	3,667,516	5,727,677	-36	-5

\* From the report for July 1, 1933.

Commodity	Representative stocks		Percent comparisons	
	July 1, 1934 Cases	July 1, 1933 Cases	July 1, 1934 with: July 1, 1933	July 1, 1932
Peas .....	679,896	894,931	-24	-26
Corn .....	785,575	1,126,113	-30	-29
Tomatoes .....	765,014	745,257	+3	-9
Green and wax beans .....	406,154	451,782	-10	-18
Peaches .....	423,080	839,536	-50	-2
Pears .....	174,181	149,775	+16	+15
Pineapple .....	433,616	525,234	-17	-21
Total .....	3,667,516	4,732,628	-23	-19

COMPARISON OF STOCKS OF SEVEN CANNED FOODS IN REPRESENTATIVE  
CANNERS' HANDS

(Based on reports from the same firms for each date)

Commodity	No. of firms report- ing	Representative stocks sold and unsold		Per cent change April 1 to July 1	1934 2nd qtr. move- ment out of can- ners' hands ex- pressed in per cent of 1933 2nd qtr. movement
		July 1 1934 Cases	April 1 1934 Cases		
Peas .....	121	217,893*	850,259	-74	40
Corn .....	148	1,106,464	2,591,263	-57	63
Tomatoes .....	240	487,592	1,441,200	-66	56
Green and wax beans .....	175	668,628	1,158,704	-42	†
Peaches .....	57	1,858,568	3,008,810	-38	†
Pears .....	52	200,016	664,766	-70	84
Pineapple .....	6	2,141,986	1,925,506	+11	†

Commodity	No. of firms reporting	Representative stocks sold and unsold		Per cent comparison	
		July 1, 1934	July 1, 1933	July 1, 1934 with:	July 1, 1933
		Cases	Cases	1933	1932
Peas .....	121	217,893*	624,855	-65	-88
Corn .....	148	1,106,404	2,401,637	-54	-78
Tomatoes .....	240	487,592	866,646	-44	-65
Green and wax beans .....	175	608,628	709,382	-6	-46
Peaches .....	57	1,858,568	760,272	+145	-49
Pears .....	52	200,016	356,005	-44	-71
Pineapple .....	6	2,141,986	1,079,796	+98	-52

\* Old pack stocks; does not include any peas packed during 1934 up to July 1.

† Not computed; apparent movement would be disturbed by intervening packs.

#### HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE CANNERS AND CAN MANUFACTURERS PUT UNDER MAINLAND CODES

Under an Administrative Order announced by NRA on July 24, the pineapple canning and can manufacturing industries in Hawaii are permitted to operate under mainland codes applicable to those industries.

The present order stays Administrative Order X-60, dated July 2, 1934, which exempted until September 1, 1934, trades and industries in the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico from codes of fair competition previously approved.

Petitions asking that the mainland codes again apply to these Hawaiian industries were filed by the Code Authority for the Canning Industry, the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association of Hawaii, and the Board of Governors (Code Authority) for the Can Manufacturers Industry.

#### FORECAST OF PEAS AND SNAP BEANS FOR CANNING

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 25 issued the following figures showing the acreage and forecast of production of peas and snap beans for canning as of July 15:

**PEAS.**—An improvement of more than 4 per cent in the production prospects of green peas for manufacture occurred during the first half of July, with yields on late plantings turning out better than previously expected in Wisconsin and Illinois. Prospective production also showed some improvement in Montana, Utah and Washington, but these gains were partially offset by a further decline in the yield per acre of late varieties in New York.

A total production of 160,530 tons is indicated by the reported condition of the crop and probable yields per acre on July 15. This indicated production is 16.3 per cent larger than the 1933 production of 138,050 tons, but is nearly 12 per cent less than the 5-year average of 182,030 tons.

According to the relationship between estimated production and size of the pack in past years, a production of 160,530 tons would indicate a pack of nearly 15,000,000 cases of equivalent No. 2 cans. In 1933 the pack totaled 12,893,000 cases, and for the 5-year period previous to 1933 it averaged 16,432,000 cases of equivalent No. 2 cans.

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	5-year average 1928-32	1933	1934	5-year average 1928-32	1933	1934 Indi- cated	5-year average 1928-32	1933	1934 Indi- cated
	Acres	Acres	Acres	* Lbs.	* Lbs.	* Lbs.	* Tons	* Tons	* Tons
Maine	1,280	1,480	1,850	1,780	1,790	1,850	1,130	1,320	1,710
New York	31,210	27,800	34,400	1,440	1,030	860	22,980	14,320	14,790
Pa.	1,830	2,000	2,600	1,090	1,050	2,200	1,520	1,050	2,860
Ohio	4,850	3,800	4,800	1,250	750	640	3,000	1,420	1,540
Ind.	5,080	4,300	6,500	2,020	900	850	5,790	1,940	2,760
Ill.	12,550	16,500	19,600	1,770	880	460	11,180	7,260	4,510
Mich.	10,130	10,700	12,400	1,310	850	1,050	6,710	4,550	6,510
Wis.	102,400	93,000	114,700	1,550	1,180	1,070	81,790	54,870	61,360
Minn.	13,940	17,000	20,600	1,010	1,110	550	10,800	9,440	5,660
Del.	2,530	2,250	3,050	1,310	1,740	2,100	1,690	1,960	3,200
Md.	12,570	11,300	13,000	1,510	1,600	2,300	9,330	9,040	14,950
Mont.	b 3,020	2,540	2,900	b 2,310	2,200	2,270	b 3,440	2,790	3,290
Colo.	3,270	2,330	3,480	1,640	1,680	2,000	2,710	1,960	3,480
Utah	9,720	9,300	11,600	2,360	1,950	2,000	11,710	9,070	11,600
Wash.	b 2,240	3,200	9,600	b 2,140	3,200	2,500	b 2,400	5,120	12,000
Other States a.	7,320	9,930	12,100	1,800	2,284	1,602	6,920	11,340	10,310
U. S. Total	223,400	217,430	273,270	1,610	1,270	1,175	182,030	138,050	160,530

a "Other States" include: California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

b 4-year average.

\* Shelled.

**SNAP BEANS.**—During the first half of July prospective production of snap beans for manufacture declined nearly 7 per cent, owing to less favorable growing conditions in Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee and Arkansas. According to the July 15 condition of the crop, a total production of 68,110 tons is now indicated for 1934, compared with 59,960 tons produced in 1933, and with a 5-year average of 73,100 tons. The indicated yield per acre is about in line with the 5-year average yield.

State	Acreage			Yield per Acre			Production		
	5-year average 1928-32	1933	1934	5-year average 1928-32	1933	1934	5-year average 1928-32	1933	1934
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine	1,019	550	800	2.5	2.7	2.6	2,480	1,500	2,100
New York	8,130	6,200	7,050	1.6	1.6	1.6	12,420	9,900	11,300
Pa.	2,720	1,700	1,710	1.3	1.4	1.2	3,380	2,400	2,100
Ind.	2,480	3,800	3,800	.8	1.0	1.2	1,920	3,800	4,600
Mich.	4,630	3,800	4,200	1.1	1.5	1.4	4,860	5,700	6,000
Wis.	6,680	3,600	5,800	1.3	1.5	1.5	8,460	5,400	8,700
Del.	1,590	900	1,260	1.1	1.4	1.0	1,660	1,300	1,300
Md.	7,940	8,200	9,960	1.3	1.3	1.0	10,260	10,700	10,000
S. Car.	950	300	300	1.3	.5	1.2	1,160	150	360
Tenn.	1,860	1,550	1,240	1.1	1.2	1.2	1,980	1,900	1,500
Miss.	2,480	1,200	1,600	.9	.5	1.1	2,220	600	1,800
Ark.	2,370	2,400	2,300	.8	1.0	.3	1,860	2,400	700
La.	2,260	460	640	.9	1.0	1.2	1,940	500	800
Colo.	1,600	830	1,160	2.6	3.5	2.9	4,540	2,900	3,400
Utah	790	400	510	2.7	2.7	2.6	2,000	1,100	1,300
Wash.	640	200	400	3.3	5.3	4.5	1,940	1,100	1,800
Oreg.	610	400	700	3.7	5.6	4.6	2,100	2,200	3,200
Calif.	620	330	420	3.4	4.0	4.0	2,040	1,300	1,700
Other States a.	5,350	3,950	4,900	1.2	1.3	1.1	5,940	5,110	5,450
U. S. Total	54,710	40,770	48,900	1.36	1.47	1.39	73,100	59,960	68,110

a "Other States" include: Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

CONDITION OF CANNING CROPS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics on July 25 issued the following reports on the condition of peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, beets and green lima beans, as of July 15, with comparisons:

**PEAS.**—Prospective production, according to July 15 reports on condition and probable yields per acre, is about 4 per cent higher than on July 1, with a production of 160,530 tons now indicated. This production would indicate a pack of nearly 15,000,000 cases of equivalent No. 2 cans, according to the relationship between estimated production and size of pack in past years. Yields on late plantings in Wisconsin and Illinois are turning out better than previously expected; improvement in prospects in Montana, Utah and Washington is also indicated. New York prospects have declined further since July 1.

**SNAP BEANS.**—A decline of nearly 7 per cent was registered in the prospective production of snap beans for manufacture during the first half of July. The production indicated by condition of the crop on July 15 totals 68,110 tons compared with 59,960 tons produced in 1933 and with a 5-year average production of 73,100 tons. Condition of the crop declined materially in Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, and Arkansas, due to dry, hot weather and insect damage.

State	Green Peas				Snap Beans		
	July 15, 1931	July 15, 1932	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934	7-yr av. July 15, 1920- 1932	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine .....	62	80	98	95	82	96	86
New York .....	70	45	57	41	84	69	86
Pennsylvania .....	80	63	79	88	71	58	62
Ohio .....	80	46	40	32	..	..	..
Indiana .....	90	62	36	34	64	49	72
Illinois .....	78	81	44	22	..	..	..
Michigan .....	54	32	68	60	82	70	80
Wisconsin .....	41	36	56	54	81	85	87
Minnesota .....	42	69	52	33	..	..	..
Delaware .....	76	25	90	90	75	65	61
Maryland .....	76	30	79	97	71	66	54
South Carolina .....	..	..	..	..	b 40	15	70
Tennessee .....	..	..	..	..	71	38	70
Mississippi .....	..	..	..	..	b 58	10	80
Arkansas .....	..	..	..	..	63	21	20
Louisiana .....	..	..	..	..	b 61	60	75
Montana .....	81	100	69	76	..	..	..
Colorado .....	60	60	85	95	b 86	87	84
Utah .....	74	90	81	80	88	95	83
Washington .....	60	90	100	74	b 91	88	90
Oregon .....	..	..	..	..	85	100	92
California .....	..	..	..	..	b 85	86	95
Other States a ..	75	72	79	70	69	47	65
U. S. Average ..	55.4	48.9	50.9	54.3	75.8	62.2	70.5

a For green peas "Other States" include: California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming. For snap beans "Other States" include: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

b Less than 7-year average.

**SWEET CORN.**—Condition of the crop on July 15 was 79.9 per cent of normal compared with 78.4 per cent on July 15, 1933, and with a 7-year average of 82.1 per cent on July 15. There is a deficiency of subsoil moisture in Middle Western areas, and the crop will need frequent rains to make satisfactory progress. Chinch bugs continue to menace late plantings in Illinois. Heat and drought threaten prospects in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Nebraska.

**TOMATOES.**—Condition of the crop on July 15 averaged 80.1 per cent of normal compared with 71.2 a year ago and with a 7-year average of 81.6 per cent. The crop is making fairly good progress in all areas except the Ozarks and Utah. Extreme heat and lack of moisture have caused serious damage to the crop in the Ozarks, while hot weather and blight have affected prospects in Utah.

State	Sweet Corn			Tomatoes		
	7-yr. av. July 15, 1926-32	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934	7-yr. av. July 15, 1926-32	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	82	95	85	..	..	..
New Hampshire	b 82	90	80	..	..	..
Vermont	81	85	85	..	..	..
New York	80	79	89	85	83	84
New Jersey	..	..	..	87	83	84
Pennsylvania	77	75	75	83	78	90
Ohio	71	63	72	87	76	82
Indiana	81	63	85	83	63	88
Illinois	86	77	82	83	63	76
Michigan	80	80	70	84	80	76
Wisconsin	77	76	82	..	..	..
Minnesota	86	90	80	..	..	..
Iowa	87	83	79	86	86	78
Nebraska	89	76	55	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	..	75	51	52
Delaware	79	80	82	80	77	85
Maryland	80	81	74	80	78	85
Virginia	..	..	..	75	71	76
Kentucky	..	..	..	77	56	85
Tennessee	b 92	84	90	74	63	73
Arkansas	..	..	..	75	44	50
Colorado	..	..	..	87	90	95
Utah	..	..	..	81	79	71
California	..	..	..	b 87	88	90
Other States <sup>a</sup>	82	73	80	75	69	65
U. S. Average	82.1	78.4	79.9	81.6	71.2	80.1

<sup>a</sup> For sweet corn "Other States" include: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. For tomatoes "Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>b</sup> Less than 7-year average.

**CABBAGE FOR KRAUT.**—The condition of the crop on July 15 was 78.3 per cent of normal compared with 63.7 per cent on July 15, 1933, and with a 7-year average of 85.7 per cent on July 15. Condition was 3 points higher on July 15 than on July 1. Setting of the plants was later than usual, but the crop is now encountering more favorable growing conditions and is making relatively good progress.

**CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.**—Condition of the crop on July 15 was slightly above the 7-year average, or 82.7 per cent of normal compared with a 7-year average of 80.3 per cent. The crop registered some improvement during the first half of July, with an increase of 2.5 points in condition from July 1 to July 15.



State	Cabbage for Kraut			Cucumbers for Pickles	
	7-yr. av. July 15, 1920-32	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934	7-yr. av. July 15, 1920-32	July 15, c 1934
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Massachusetts					80
New York	85	56	80	80	75
Ohio	85	55	75	79	72
Indiana	b 90	65	80	83	92
Illinois	90	60	70	78	81
Michigan	92	78	72	82	87
Wisconsin	86	68	80	82	85
Minnesota	83	77	66	81	85
Iowa				b 85	78
Missouri				79	60
Maryland				b 80	90
Virginia				b 70	78
Mississippi				b 67	80
Louisiana				b 62	35
Texas				b 75	50
Colorado	80	85	90	83	90
Washington	86	88	81	80	88
Oregon				b 88	90
California				86	90
Other States a	80	73	81	75	81
U. S. Average	85.7	63.7	78.3	80.3	82.7

a "Other States" for cabbage for kraut include: Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. "Other States" for cucumbers for pickles include: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

b Less than 7-year average.

c No data collected in 1933.

**BEETS.**—Condition of the crop declined 3.5 points during the first half of July to 72.8 per cent of normal on July 15 compared with 69.4 per cent on July 15, 1933, and with a 3-year average of 82.9 per cent on July 15. Poor stands were secured on earlier plantings and much replanting was necessary.

**GREEN LIMA BEANS.**—Condition of green lima beans continues good at 82.1 per cent of normal on July 15 compared with 80.8 per cent on July 15, 1933, and with a 3-year average of 80.5 on July 15.

State	Lima Beans			Beets		
	3-yr. av. July 15, 1930-32	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934	3-yr. av. July 15, 1930-32	July 15, 1933	July 15, 1934
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
New York				88	62	76
New Jersey	88	75	80	84	70	77
Indiana				88	60	50
Michigan	70	75	82	86	38	65
Wisconsin				76	75	70
Delaware	83	90	81			
Maryland	80	87	81			
Virginia	82	80	85			
Oregon				78	92	85
Other States a	79	66	83	85	85	79
U. S. Average	80.5	80.8	82.1	82.9	69.4	72.8

a "Other States" for lima beans include: Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin. "Other States" for beets include: Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

#### CODE EAGLES AND COMPLIANCE

The Code Authority for the Canning Industry on July 24 issued Bulletins Nos. 5 and 6 to all members of the canning industry. Bulletin No. 5 stated that one Code Eagle is being furnished to each member of the industry by the Code Authority, but that additional copies of the Code Eagles, with the member's registration number, may be secured from the Code Authority for the cost of printing them. Bulletin No. 5 also dealt with the adjustment of complaints of Code violations, which were divided into two classes: labor complaints, and trade practice complaints.

Bulletin No. 6 gave the methods for reporting emergency work in excess of 60 hours. According to the Code, it is necessary to report employment above 60 hours per week of male employes in metropolitan areas of less than 400,000 population.

#### LOCATION OF CANNERS ANNUAL CONVENTION

President Thorne has authorized the announcement that the next annual convention of the canning industry will be held in Chicago during the week beginning January 14, 1935. The Stevens Hotel will be the headquarters of the canning industry, together with the National Food Brokers Association and the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association.

In making this announcement, President Thorne points out that the Stevens Hotel offers unusual facilities for the membership of all three associations to meet under one roof and satisfactorily transact the enormous amount of business which confronts all branches of the industry at this critical time.

#### NEW TOMATO PRODUCTS BULLETIN

Bulletin 27-L, a revision of Bulletin 21-L, "Tomato Pulp, Paste, Catsup, and Chili Sauce," has been sent to the printer, and is expected to be ready for distribution before August 15th. In view of the fact that this bulletin is chiefly of interest to packers of tomato products and to canners who use them in the preparation of other products, a return postal card has been sent to such canners who are members of the Association, asking those who desire the bulletin to reply. If any other members of the Association desire the bulletin, it will be sent them on request.

#### CORRECTION

The Information Letter for July 14 carried a list of the members of the Committee on Labels and Standards appointed in conformance with the Executive order of the President. The



name of Mr. Douglas Townson, Curtice Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., was inadvertently omitted from this list and should have been included.

# CANNED FOODS EXPORTS IN JUNE

Canned meats were the only canned foods exports which showed substantial increases during the month of June, 1934, as compared with the corresponding month last year. Canned vegetable exports declined, with the exception of baked beans and canned soups. Canned fruits as a whole showed slight increase, noticeable improvement being reported in apricots, fruits for salad, grapefruit and peaches. The following table shows the monthly statistics as reported by the Department of Commerce, with comparative figures for June, 1933.

Articles	June, 1933		June, 1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total.....	1,046,084	\$235,345	1,481,434	\$519,804
Beef .....	78,241	13,927	138,555	45,276
Pork .....	877,454	202,929	1,191,332	443,343
Sausage .....	83,032	16,398	105,317	22,926
Other .....	12,357	2,001	40,230	8,259
Canned vegetables, total.....	4,017,616	352,702	2,891,581	308,932
Asparagus .....	3,010,003	288,375	1,924,181	230,708
Baked beans, and pork and beans .....	166,026	6,843	409,451	20,873
Corn .....	143,388	8,742	95,085	6,803
Peas .....	112,190	8,894	104,546	8,050
Soups .....	83,020	7,715	177,003	21,077
Tomatoes .....	346,064	19,387	67,444	5,032
Other .....	156,835	12,746	113,781	10,239
Condensed milk .....	333,308	38,589	1,275,700	100,995
Evaporated milk .....	3,146,598	187,192	2,562,243	171,501
Canned fruits, total .....	10,980,987	707,320	12,026,812	808,815
Apples and applesauce.....	765,340	26,054	8,800	467
Apricots .....	628,290	35,976	724,985	54,615
Berries, other .....	19,993	1,717	13,614	1,548
Cherries .....	71,856	10,714	21,603	2,295
Fruits for salad.....	2,425,447	229,479	2,915,554	295,216
Grapefruit .....	1,329,522	64,101	3,481,776	187,943
Loganberries .....	178,570	11,431	95,328	8,596
Peaches .....	2,316,507	130,907	2,817,561	174,690
Pears .....	2,133,889	118,001	1,025,741	69,699
Pineapple .....	962,150	70,645	832,630	65,974
Prunes .....	28,178	2,171	24,818	2,482
Other .....	91,146	6,124	64,342	5,281
Salmon .....	1,640,113	191,062	1,905,827	235,550
Sardines .....	1,197,943	58,376	1,519,593	95,810

# HEARING SET ON PACIFIC DRIED FRUIT CODE

Public hearing on a proposed code for the Pacific Coast dried fruit industry will be conducted Saturday, August 4, it was announced by the National Recovery Administration on June 24. The hearing will take place in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Deputy Administrator George Carlson. The code proposes a basic maximum 40-hour work-week, with permission to work up to 48 hours during seasonal peaks total-

ing 14 weeks a year. Minimum wages would be \$16, \$15, or \$14 for office workers, depending on population; 40 cents an hour to other employes, except those engaged in light work such as wrapping, sorting, lining, and checking, who would receive at least 33 1/3 cents an hour.

Proponents of the code are a group of dried fruit packers claiming to represent 80 per cent of the industry, but not affiliated in any formal trade association. The trade practice rules include a requirement that all products of the industry be sold on a uniform contract. This is a so-called "restricted" code, and certain trade practice rules are subject to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### WHOLESALE FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DISTRIBUTIVE INDUSTRY CODE BECOMES EFFECTIVE

The code for the wholesale fresh fruit and vegetable distributive industry, approved by the President on June 29, became effective on July 16.

This code comes under the jurisdiction of both the National Recovery Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture, and the President's order of approval provides "... that the continued participation of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers Association, the Western Fruit Jobbers Association of America, the International Apple Association, and the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States shall be contingent upon the amendment of their by-laws to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator for National Recovery."

The fresh fruit and vegetable distributive industry did a \$3,252,976,000 business in 1929, which had declined to \$2,150,000,000 in 1933. In 1929 it had about 92,799 employes and in 1933 about 76,500. In 1929 about 11,100 firms or individuals were engaged in the industry as employers. They were divided into 7,450 wholesale fresh fruit and vegetable dealers distributing to the retail trade, and 3,650 production point buyers, assemblers and shippers. It is believed the total is smaller now but precise figures for 1934 are not available.

#### AGREEMENT REACHED ON MASTER GROCERY MANUFACTURING CODE

Division Administrator Armin W. Riley, of the NRA, on June 20 issued the following statement:

"Substantial agreement with the NRA has been reached by the proponents of the so-called grocery manufacturing code.

"A series of conferences between prominent grocery trade leaders and the officials of NRA held this week in New York and Washington ended

the deadlock which had existed for some time. It is believed that the trade leaders and Government officials will work in closest cooperation along the line agreed upon.

"It is expected that a grocery manufacturing code will be made effective at an early date."

**PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF CANNED MILK**

	1934 <i>Pounds</i>	1933 <i>Pounds</i>	Change <i>Per cent</i>
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods) July 1:			
Evaporated (34 firms) .....	147,419,085	104,068,205	+41.66
Condensed (8 firms) .....	13,912,453	14,905,522	- 7.22
Total production, June:			
Evaporated (33 firms) .....	193,408,090	202,386,053	- 4.44
Condensed (7 firms) .....	5,933,404	5,167,835	+14.81

**HEARING ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOOD CODES**

An open hearing on proposed amendments to the Wholesale and Retail Food and Grocery industry codes will be held in Washington, D. C., on August 6, the National Recovery Administration announced on July 25.

A total of 31 proposed amendments to the two codes will come up for discussion at the hearing, including amendments redefining certain terms, amendments dealing with wage problems, and problems arising in connection with organization and administration of the Code Authority for the codes.

**NEW PUBLICATION ON HYBRID VARIETIES OF CORN**

Bulletin No. 351 of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, at New Haven, entitled "Crossed Sweet Corn," is a new publication describing the several hybrid varieties of sweet corn introduced by that station. The bulletin also includes a history of corn crossing, describes selection in self-fertilized lines, the production of inbred strains, the technique of hand pollination and many other practices related to sweet corn breeding and variety improvement. The publication will be of interest to all sweet corn canners who are interested in hybrid varieties.

**MARKETING AGREEMENT HEARING FOR PUERTO RICAN CITRUS INDUSTRY**

A public hearing on a proposed marketing agreement for the citrus fruit industry in Puerto Rico will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Ochoa Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on July 31, it was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on July 20.

The proposed agreement, which is designed to become a part of the national stabilization plan now in operation for the citrus areas of the United States, provides for proration of shipments, grade standards, and regulation of charges. Supervision

of the agreement would be through a control committee. Proration of shipments, under the proposed agreement, would be based on the estimated amount of fruit controlled by each shipper and grower. Each shipper or grower to whom allotment would be made, could ship during each proration period, an equitable percentage of the total which he controls.

**CABBAGE TYPE BOOK PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE**

U. S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 169, entitled "Descriptions of Types of Principal American Varieties of Cabbage," has recently been issued and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 40 cents per copy. This publication is the second of a series planned for issuance over a period of years relative to types of American varieties of vegetables. The first publication, that on varieties of tomatoes, was noted in the Information Letter No. 499. The work is designed to present the consensus of opinion of seedsmen, vegetable growers, and horticulturists in the United States who are most familiar with cabbage varieties as they are, and who are best qualified to judge what type of each variety should be established as a standard.

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